VOL. LXIII.-NO. 234.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1896 - COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

THE BOOTH FAMILY JAR. BITHERTO SUPPRESSED CORRE-

SPONDENCE MADE PUBLIC. Given Out by the Booth-Tuckers in the Form of a Statement in Reply to That of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth-Fresh Light on the Lutters' Resignation.

Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker issued a 10,000-word statement last night intended to give the Salvation Army version of the resignation or dismissal of Commander and Mrs. Bailington Booth from the Army, and of the causes which led up to it. The statement, which is merely the hitherto suppressed correspondence that passed between the Booths, is prefaced by a letter signed jointly by the Booth-Tuckers, a part of which says:

"It is true that there have been some statements made, which we have felt bound in the interests of others to refute, and some assurances which we have deemed necessary to give. But all along we have striven to say as little and to say it as charitably as possible. We

be knows we cannot proclaim to the world that 'We are sure our beloved General has planned this far-seeing wisdom, &c .: when we cannot say that 'It is the joy of our lives to march in haste at his commands. &c. Nor could we truthfully say that 'We believe he loves or cares about this country and understands its people, and, therefore, has made this move in its interest,' &c. We have to be sincere, and cannot pen or speak that which we do not believe.
"Apart from the loss in the confidence of the

General, of which we will speak later, there are several matters which will make it impossible for us to take another command without violating our own convictions.

First-We feel that rules are constantly manufactured and turned out which Commissioners are compelled to enforce, though they are in no wise consulted and have nothing to do with the making of the same. These rules are bringing an endless amount of red tape into the movement, which will surely bring in the mere me-

an endless amount of red tape into the movement, which will surely bring in the mere mechanical to the detriment of the spiritual side. They are making some of the Army people hard, mere machines, with the simple Apostolic love and power gone. Again, these rules are made in England without due consideration to the people and lands in which Commissioners will have to enforce them.

"Second—We could not take a command in a country where the social work is being pushed, while the spiritual work is at a lowebb, or is suffering therefrom. The work of the Army, which really ought to commend itself to the world, and hold its respect and make usa power. Is the Army's spiritual work. We feel that the social work has and is being exploited, pushed, and boomed, so that the people's eyes are now drawn from that side of the Army upon which the world will be only too giad to turn its back. Your officers are afraid to speak, but many feel that the social work is undermining the spiritual and diverting the public funds and attention from the Army's ble-sed aim and work."

Then the letter goes on to say that when the General was last in this country he was not only unkind and unappreciative to Commander and Mrs. Booth, but he was hard, ill-tempered, and impossible to please. "He appeared to us utterly inconsistent," it says, "with regard to the swells. According to implicit instructions we had notable persons on the platform, though understand, we never had had them on the Army platform or given them precedence over our own neople before. In many places he hardly took any notice of loval troops who had come miles, at rersonal sacrifice and expense, to see him, but went out of his way to show convideration and affection loyal troops who had come miles, at rersonal sacrifice and expense, to see him, but went out of his way to show consideration and affection to some of these outsiders. Then, in council, and particularly to us privately, he would make out that he despised these swells and that he had no hope for them. He belittled the Army work, even to saying that he could have had just as much success without any Salvation Army at all, and remarked in anger that he would have done much better in money if he had hired himself out like the lecturers do, with an agent to get up his meetings, thus showing that he was utterly unmindful of the toil and effort of our dear officers and soldiers who had sacrificed, jost rest, and worked themselves sick to please him and to show him something worthy of the Army and nation, it became to us quite evident that he came here to express his preconceived and preindiced ideas and to ride dryshold over us all. This was painfully patent at the first staff council, where he said, I am not going to let you suck all the juleout of this plum, and many other things which caused surprised comment among the officers.

"Now, we do not want to have to say to the world that we have lost confidence. This would, undoubtedly, mean the shaking of thousands, and we in no way want to hurt the movement. Hence we say emphatically we do not wish any member of the family rocome out here with the view of faiking to either of us against our decision, for it would be wiser to let the matter drop."

The letter closes with the statement that if crifice and expense, to see him, but went ou

ter drop."
The letter closes with the statement that if Commander and Mrs. Booth can help it no man shall leave the Army, and the hope is expressed that their successors should come early on the

Commander and Mrs. Booth can help it no man shall leave the Army, and the hope is expressed that their successors should come early on the ground.

Then follows in the statement a letter from London, dated Feb. 15, 1896. It begins: "My dear Ballington," and was written by W. Bramweil Booth. In it he expresses his regret that Commander and Mrs. Booth decided to leave the Army, and speaks of the "heart anguish" which their siep caused him. Then not akes untheir letter in detail and endeavors to overthrow the objections which they offered to the General's administration of the Army. He deals at length with the orders sent to Commander and Mrs. Booth to farewell, and says they were not issued without due and careful consideration on the part of the tieneral. He makes a long argument in support of the General's administration of the Army, in the course of which he says, in reference to the tobacco question:

"I must point out to you that if there is to be any authority in the Army at all, that authority must decide such questions. You forget that you changed the regulation which was enforced throughout the world; that you raised the question afterward, and that all we desired was that America should keep step with the rest of our forces. As to asking you to say what was not true, you know that I am incapable of such conduct. I have my enemies, but the worst of them never accused me of telling a lie.

"Now I come to what is, of course, to me the most painful part of your letter, your personal accusations against the journal. Hefore i proceed to examine them, and I am bound by my consideration of honor and affection to examine them with the utmost exactness. I wish to remark upon the extraordinary fact that you should not have named them to me until now. That you had some diffurences in New York. I knew, of course; that In some matters the General was not satisfied, I knew, also, and I strugged hard to get you to come and see him and have the shadow cleared away, but that you entertained such feelings toward or could

moment when you do not think he is acting wisely in changing your appointment? Why, do you not see that the answer to that question is, that whatever personal grief you may have felt at the General's displeasure, you never wethit have made those things a reason for ahandening your position if it had not been for his decision to change your appointment.

"But supposing that all been as you say, supposing that the difficulties you have named with the General were exactly as you feel them to be, or even worse, still it would be your highest duty to God a stand by the principles of the Army, to struggle to preserve the purity of its teachings and the

holiness of the people and the bonor of its flag. Nothing, especially in a Booth, a thousand times nothing, can justify desertion."

The next and last letter in the statement is a letter from Gen Booth, addressed to Commander Booth and dated from International Headquarters. March 13, 1896. The letter is very much such a communication as a father would write to a son, when he regrets deeply a step which that son has taken. He insists that sooner or later father and son must come together. He calls "Heaven and earth to witness that I have done nothing to deserve this at your hands." He admits that he observed certain things on his visit to the United States of which he disapproves, but he does not say what those things were. He quotes from a letter written by Commander Booth to him on the occasion of the Commander's birthday, when the Commander expressed nothing but love and confidence in him. Then he enters into an argument to justify the orders which he issued to Commander and Mrs. Booth to farewell. He closes the letter with an appeal to them to come to London and see him, and not to listen to the "lying tongues" in this country who would oppose so natural a course. Just before closing Gen. Booth says:

"Now, I don't want to say any hard things to you, hard as are some of those which directly and by implication are allowed without contradiction to be said about me. You take a course which you know will be the most heartbrenking you can enter upon, and take it when you know that distance prevents me from making either protest or explanation, and then groue about to find a little mud with which to be be said about me. Even if you do succeed in establishing anternation and and then groue about to find a little mud with which to be begin to the protest of explanation, and then groue about to find a little mud with which to be spatter my gray hairs.

"Even if you do succeed in establishing an-

But all along we have striven to say as little and to say it as charitably as possible. We think that the letters and stalements sent from International Headquarters in London and issued from our National Headquarters here will bear witness to this fact.

"Since, however, the statement of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth to the papers on April 13," and taking into consideration the previous charges they have made with reference to their alleged non-resignation and enforced dismissal, we fell that it behoves us to print the following letters:"

The first of these letters is one from Commander and Mrs. Bailington Booth to W. Bramwell Booth, chief of the international staff, and is railed by the Booth-Tuckers a letter of resignation. In the course of it Commander and Mrs. Hooth say:

"The General's action at this time, when he is so perfectly aware of our feelings, is nothing short of a cruel move. We are cornered brought to a checkmate! The instructions to relinquish our command came to us without a word from the General himself at a time when he knows we cannot proclaim to the world from making either protector explanation, and to be spatter my gray lairs. Even if you do succeed in establishing another movement and surround yourselves with to be susting a fine grow do do succeed in establishing another movement and surround yourselves with to be susting a fine grow friends, this action will still be there. It can never be anything clies than what it can never be anything clies than what it.

The instruction of the papers on April 13, and the letters and telegrams which have been cartried on with your name or with your knowledge will remain a little will come making either protect of men and surround to head the following clies than what it.

The instruction of the letters and telegrams which have been cartried on with your name or with your knowledge will remain a little will come in the following of the letters and telegrams which have been cartried on with your name or with your knowledge will remain a little wil

Commander Bailington Booth and Mrs. Booth were the principal guests of the Congregational Club of New York and vicinity at the regular dinner and meeting of the club last night in the St. Denis Hotel.

They appeared in the new uniform of the Volunteers, accompanied by Major Patty Watkins, Major of the New York and New Jersey buttailons. They spoke on "Our New Work; Its Prospects and Its Possibilities."

St. Paut, April 20.—The visit of Booth-Tucker has had the effect of completely disintegrating the Salvationist organization here. Nearly ninety per cent. of the members have declared for Hallington Booth, and only await his arrival or that of one of his officials to make known their position. They say Booth-Tucker's English ways have caused the change of sentiment.

A. L. RAWSON AN EX-CONFICT. A Remarkable Admission by the Ex-Mem-

ber of the Thirteen Club. St. ALBANS, Vt., April 20, Albert L. Rawin the exchange of courtesies between the Thirteen Club and the Prince of Wales, came here last week to give testimony in the case of Mrs. Abble Redding against the estate of Moses W. Redding. Redding was a publisher of Masonic books at 731 Broadway, New York. The estate now carries on the business under the name of Redding & Co., at 212 Broadway. Moses W. Redding died on May 17, 1892. Rawson was employed by him to illustrate some of his books, Redding was married three times, and was divorced from his second wife, the plaintiff in this case. His third wife, the residuary legatee, is now the wife of C. I., Cozzens, paying teller of the Bank for Savings of New York. The second Mrs. Redding has sued the estate to recover payment on two notes of \$2,400, given her by Redding on Dec. 11, 1891. Mrs. Cozzens contends that the notes are forgerles.

Rawson says he was the founder of the order of Hawson says he was the founder of the order of the Mystic Shrine, that he made a pilgrimage to Meccain 1851 and 1852, and that he received the degree of LL. D. from Oxford.

On the stand he said that he saw Redding write and sign the notes in question. He withstood a most searching cross-examination, and the counsel for the defence began to look up his record to find something to break the weight of his testimony. They found that an Sept. 18, 1851, in the Court of Over and Terminer of New Jersey, Rawson, on his plea of guilty. was convicted of larceny, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment at Trenton. Rawson was put on the stand this afternoon and con-fronted with the record of the court. He ad-nited that it was correct, and that he served his term. Evidence was secured that in Syra-cuse on May 31, 1864, Mary D. Rawson obtained a divorce from Albert L. Rawson on the ground that he had a wife living at the time he married her.

her.
Rawson was at one time President of the National Defence Association, organized to fight Anthony Comstock's league. He was also Scoretary of the National Liberal League in the early eighties, and Secretary of the National Liberal party organized on Sept. 13 and 14, 1880.
Several withesees are here from New York to Several withesees are here from New York to impeach Rawson's testimony upon other points in the case. Daniel T. Ames of New York, the expert in handwriting, is here to testify that the

WM. OGILTY KILLED BY A TRUCK

notes are forgeries.

He Was Once a Member of the Stock Exchange Lost His Fortune in Speculation. William Ogilvy, at one time a prominent broker and a member of the Stock Exchange, was knocked down yesterday by a runaway truck horse while crossing Pearl street at Peck alin. He was so badly injured that he died on the way to the Hudson Street Hospital. George Deck of 42 Goerck street, the owner of the horse, was arrested, but was discharged when arraigned in the Centre street sourt. as Mr. Ogilyy's leath was not then known. He was re arrested later on a charge of homicide.

Mr. Ogilvy was about 68 years old and was born in Scotland. His parents were wealthy. After leaving college le went to Canada, where he married the daughter of a Captain in the he married the daughter of a Captain in the Brittsh havy. He began his business career as a merchant in Peterborough, Ontario, and was at one time the senior member of the firm of Ogilvy, Hood & Co., of that town. Later he was a stockholder and an agent in the Royal Janadian Bank. When the bank failed, about twenty years age, with what was left of his fortune be came to this city. He bought a seat on the Stock Exchange, which he retained un-til eight years age.

fortune became to this city. He bought a seat on the Stock Exchange, which be retained until leight years ago.

He was very prosperous when he first began to speculate and enjoyed the confidence and respect of financial men. When he began to lose his money he still retained their friendship, but was too proud to accept any pecuniary aid. After his wife died, two years ago, he became bookkeeper in a mercantile house at 80 a week. Six months ago he got a place with an importing house at 80. For the just year and a haif he had been living under an assumed name at 101 Broad street. He cooked his own meals and lived sparingly. He saved what he could out of his small salary and every time he got enough to speculate with he would try to retrieve his fortunes. He had \$138 in his pockets when his clothing was searched at the hospital yesterday.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN'S SUICIDE.

An Invalid Silversmith Lcaps from Fourth-story Window.

George Wood, 70 years old, a silversmith, who had been an invalid for two years, committed suicide yesterday afternon by jumping out of the window of a room in the fourth story at 320 East Eighteenth street, into which he had moved a few hours before.

Until he became an invalid he had been em-Until he became an invalid he had been employed by the firm of Wood & Hughes of 16 John street, the senior member of which is his brother. Mrs. Elizabeth Norton, with whom the suicide boarded at his brother's expense, moved resterday to the Eighteenth street house. Mr. Wood, who was so exhausted by the journey that he was put to hed, gut the diea that the family's object in moving was to get him out of the way. This so preced on his mind that he arose from hed and threw himself from the window. His skull was fractured and he died ale most immediately.

British Consols

MORRISON'S MONEY VIEWS.

THE ILLINOIS MAN'S CANDIDACY FORMALLY ANNOUNCED.

He Publishes in Washington a Statement of Ris Financial Platform, Which He Frankly Admits that He Boes Not Understand How to Put in Operation. WASHINGTON, April 20.-William R. Morris

on has been brought forward formally by his

friends as a Presidential candidate for the purpose, it is thought, of offsetting the announcement of William E. Russell's candidacy on a sound-money platform, Mr. Morrison, who Is still Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, by grace of Grover Cleveland, with whom he is hardly on speaking terms, is very favorably regarded by Democrats in Washington, and it is thought that his nomination would be equally gratifying to Secretary Car isle if the Kentucky candidate could be brought to believe what everybody else in Washing ton believes, that there is not the slightest possibility of h's getting the prize. Commissioner Morrison and Secretary Carlisle are very warm personal and political friends and have been associated for years in the work of tariff reform. In Mr. Morrison's bid for the Presidential nomination, however, he repudiates Mr. Carlisle's financial platform and builds one of another kind for himself to stand upon. He has caused to be published in the Washing ton Post a declaration of his own views, as

ton Post a declaration of his own views, as follows:

"I am not a master of the subject and do not know a way, which seems practical, to settle the money question as I think it should be settled. It appears that half the Convention, maybe more, will advocate free silver collage, 16 to 1, which as things now are, will speedly result to silver being our only money of redemption. It would retire gold as money and leave us on the silver basis. We would have temporarily fewer deliars, and those very much less valuable as money.

"Part, maybe a majority, of the Convention will press the Administration plan of adhering to the single gold significant and retiring Treasury notes; our money and currency then to consist of gold and national bank notes; the silver we now have to be kept at par with gold as now, and for use in smaller transactions.

"Gold alone is now a too narrow and insufficient money basis. We have borrowed by sale of bonds eighty millions each year of this Administration to keep on as we are going. I nder the Administration plan, the national banks, to keep their money good, would need to supply gold when demanded as the Treasury does now, and would do it as the Treasury does now, at the public expense. As often as hard times overtook us business wrecking would set in; time for settling would be upon us, and the property of the financially weak would pass to the strong.

"If I had my way about it, I would, as is said in the act repealing the Sherman law, nontinue the use of both gold and silver as standard money," which has been so often declared to be the Democratic policy. If you are gold to ask me how this is to be done, I say frankly I do not see he way under present interesuntles, and this cooperation I see no immediate prospect of securing."

"You read Secretary Carlisle's Chicago

clared to the Bemocratic policy. If you are going to ask me how this is to be done, I say frankly I do not see the way under present circumstances without the coheration of other countries, and this coheration I see no immediate prospect of securing."

"You read Secretary Carlisle's Chicago speech?"

"Yes: it is a discussion as to the effect of degree lated currency on the wages of labor. I do not believe, and doubt if anybody does, that a depreciated currency is a good thing for labor or any other interest. Mr. Carlisle has such intellectual strength and balance that it is sometimes difficult to tell which side he is on of the line between what is and what is not. He has a way of riveting things together intellectually which have no other connection. He used a Senate subcommittee report respecting wages and prices to show the injurious effect of depreciated currency on the wages of labor, and claimed this as proof that 16 to 1 silver colmage would especially and in an exceptional way be hurtful to laboring men. This report covered a period of fifty two years, including the thirty years from 1802 to 1801.

"The Secretary took for his turpose only the seven years from 1802 to 1804, during which the rise in wages did not keep up with the increase in the price of the things wages buy. The Senate resort shows that wayes in the currency paid for labor continually fell of from 1873, when silver was demonetized, until 1878, and again increased from the passage of the Bland-Allison bill in that year. The same report shows the increase of wages sirce the war, measured in gold, was very much greater before than after 1873. A full consideration of what bearing 18 to 1 silver colinge might have on wages would result, if the Secretary to what hearing 18 to 1 silver colinge might have on wages would result, if the Secretary to was a substrate to the law replace among agree traitions, and the progress of Mexico were below ourselved marked progress to free silver, yet the fact remains that two countries which have achieved mar

States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

"This was voted for by many so-called sliver and anti-sliver Senators and members and was approved and signed by the President during this Administration. Such a declaration of purpose best indicates the way to the prosperity and progress of our people. But any policy under our Government must respond to the popular will, which should not be arbitrarily overthrown. To insure such a policy counsel should rather be taken of the becomes representatives than of a bunch of financiers, who may be learned in their craft, but whose counsel may have the blas of self-interest."

CAUTIOUS CANDIDATE ALLISON.

Almost Trapped Into a Categorical Answer

in the Bond Resolution Debate. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- An amusing illusration of Presidential Candidate Allison's anavity, good nature, and conservatism was afforded during a running debate that took place in the Senate to-day over the attempt of Senator Peffer to fix a time for taking a vote on his bond investigation resolution. Senator Allison, who is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. had brought forward in his polite, gentle way an appropriation bill to antagonize Peffer's resolution, and he softly intended that if his bill should be proceeded with a vote on the bond resolution would come along in due time. Some of the Senators were inclined to regard this assurance as a strictly Senatorial one, meaning that what the Senator predicted might or might not come true.

Senator Wolcott, however, with his accustomed politioness begged the Senator believe that Mr. Allison always spoke with the greatest sincerity and never made primines that he did not propose to fulfil. Mr. Wolcott did not smite when he said this, so his colleagues took him seriously enough, although Senator Stewart pressed Mr. Allison a little closer as to when the vote on the bond bill would be taken, and closed a humorous speech by suddenly turning to 'andidate Allison and demanding to know whether he would be present when the time came for getting a vote on the bond bill.

"Weil," smillingly responded the candidate, his customary caution returning to him, "I think I'll be in this neighborhood."

The bond resolution thereupen went over temporarily, greatly to the satisfaction of Senator Hill, who is naturally pleased at any delay. He is fighting almost alone against the plans of the Populiats to have a smelling committee at work in New York all during the Presidential campaign, and he finds it rather difficuit to do all the talking himself. The friends of the Administration have shown he disposition as yet to come to Mr. Hills assistance, and as there is undoubtedly a majority of the Senate in Isyor of investigating the relationship between the Treasury Hepartment and the bond syndicate, he may not win his point. He says, however, that he will de suavity, good nature, and conservatism was afforded during a running debate that took

CONNECTICUT AND M'KINLEY. Eight of Her Twelve Delegates for Him

HARTFORE, April 20. The Connecticut delegation to the Republican National Convention will vote on the first ballot as a unit for Thomas B. Reed. After this the delegation will stand

four for Reed and eight for McKinley. The preliminary organization of the State Convention will be effected in New Haven to morrow evening. The Convention will as-semble in the Hyperion Theatre at 8 o'clock P. M., and the Hon. E. M. Warner of Putnam will be temperary Chalrman. After the adjournment of the Convention, there will be caucines of the Congress districts to nominate randidates for delegates at large to the National Convention at St. Louis. There will be four delegates at large, one from each Congress district. The nominations will be presented o the Convention on Wednesday at noon. There will be held also on Tuesday evening county caucuses for the selection of district delegates. Herbert E. Benton, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, said to-day regarding the platform and other matters:
"There will be no division of opinion concern

ing protection and sound money. These will be adopted in the platform, and also recommendations that the same planks be embedded in the national platform. The Convention will speak on these questions in an earnest manner. The resolutions will refer to the former legislation in favor of protection adopted by the Republican party, and the result in keeping out the influx of foreign importations, and piedge a restoration of the same under a Republican administration."

Three of the four delegates at large can be picked with certainty. They are ex-Gov. Bulkeley John I. Hutchinson, and Samuel Fessenden. Ex-Senator John M. Douglas of Middiesex county will be delegate from that district; William F. Bockwell of Meriden, or ex-Senator Graham, from New Haven county district; George Sykes, from Hartford county dis-With the exception of Fessenden, these are McKinley men.

ANTI-M'KINLEY MEN HUSTLING.

A Very Busy Young Colored Man in "Manley's Room" at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- "Joe" Manley has not yet returned to Washington from his trip to Maine, where the Convention gave such a time send off to its Presidential candidate, Mr. Reed. There were many callers to day at the little room of the Committee on Accounts, and in Mr. Manley's absence they were received by Representative Aldrich of Illinois, Chair-man of the committee, who last night gave out a statement that of the 604 delegates to the St. Louis Convention so far elected, 128 are pledged to Mr. Reed. Mr. Aldrich devotes nearly all the time not required by his public duties to receiving those who call at the Reed beadquarters, and to all of them to day he gave the most encouraging news of the Reed

gave the most encouraging news of the Reed campaign. He says that the McKinley boom, which was very much overestimated, has been checked decidedry, and that Mr. Reed is gaining strencth dairy.

The busiest man in the little room now called "Manley's room" is the young cotored man who acts as his secretary, and who never says anything to anybody about what he is doing. The colored delegates from all States are supposed to have a decided preference for Reed, although men like ox Representative Lynch, who are regarded as leaders of their race, are claimed to be supporters of McKinley.

Lynch, who are regarded as leaders of their race, are claimed to be supporters of McKinley.

At the Senate end of the Capitol another Mr. Aldrich is in charge of another anti-McKinley headquarters. This is the Senator from Rhede Island, and be is as firmly convinced as his namesake and colleague in the other House that the McKinley strength has been greatly overestimated, and tout the Ohio man will not be nemitiated. Senator Aldrich devotes many hours each day in his little room of the Committee on Ruies, of which he is Chairman, to heiping the Reed boom along, and is an earnest supporter of the Speaker's nomination, although, as is very well known, he is one of the Senatorial combine that is willing to compromise on Allison whenever it shall appear that McKinley is beaten, and that Reed cannot be nominated.

At present the anti-McKinley managers in Washington are devoting all their efforts to inflating the Cullom boom and keeping the Illinois candidate in the race. They are all afraid that he may withdraw, as the other favorite sons did, but Cullom's friends declare that they have the McKinley menter that they have the McKinley could never get the vote of the State under any circumstances. The emphate statements of the Illinois men that Cullom will remain in the race have braced up his zaurass considerably, and all the Illinois Republicans about the Capitol now wear a Cullom button, which has a portrait on a blue ground of the Illinois statemans add to bear such a striking resemblance to Abraham Lincoln. said to bear such Abraham Lincoln.

INDIANA NOT SOLID FOR M'KINLEY,

A Report that Half of Her Thirty Delegates Will Not Vote for Him Indianapolis, Ind., April 20. In all the tables he has sent out from Washington Gen. Grosvenor has placed the thirty delegates from Indiana in the McKinley column, and they have been conceded to him on all hands, although only twenty-six of them have been elected. It is believed, however, that fourteen or fifteen of the thirty votes never will go to McKinley, whether the name of Harrison is brought be-fore the Convention or not. The men on the delegation who threaten to bolt McKinley are warm personal admirers of Harrison, and their warm personal admirers of Harrison, and their resentment has been aroused by the character of the Mckinley campaign to Indiana, led by Chairman Gowdy of the State Committee. Mr. Gowdy has declared that the State Convention shall instruct the delegates for McKinley, even if it requires a bitter fight and the Harrison people accuse him of inspiring certain para-graphs that are appearing in country news-papers to the effect that Indiana would have been for McKinley even had Harrison been a candidate. Candidate,
Harry New, one of the delegates, said yester-

Harry New, one of the delegates, said yester-day that he saw no reason why a friend of Harrison might not be the consistent friend of McKinley; that these men had come to McKinley only after Harrison had written his letter; that if this sort of campaign were continued and the questions of instruction forced to an issue, they would take it upon themselves to demonstrate in the St. Louis Convention that Indiana's first choice was Harrison, and that a campaign made on the line of belittlement of him could not be successful in this State.

McKtaley Meeting at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, April 20.-Two thousand people attended a mass meeting at the Aihambra tonight, when the Presidential boom of Gov. Mc-Kinley was formally launched. William P. Goodell presided, and the speakers were John E. Milholland, Senator Frank D. Pavey, Lovell H. Jerome, T. St. John Gaffner, Col. C. H. Den-If. Jeroms, T. St. John Gaffner, Col. C. H. Dennison of New York, and George E. Matthewsof Buffale, President of the McKinley League.

A committee was appointed to look after the formation of a branch of the McKinley League, and resolutions endorsing Gov. McKinley were adopted. The resolutions commend Gov. McKinley to the Pathonal Convention without hostile criticism or disparagement of other candidates, whose conspictions abilities and great services to the Republican party are recognized and appreciated.

Leaped from the Battery Sea Wall.

Franz Kozals, an Austrian blacksmith, who who was on his way from Chicago to his native country, jumped into the river from the Battery sea wall yesterday. Two policemen put out in a noat and rescued him despite his strug-gles. His bath didn't injure him. As there was no apparent reason for his attempt at sui-oide, he was committed to Bellevue for exam-ination as to his sanity in the Centre Street Court.

Grave Robbery in Paterson.

PATERSON, April 20. On Saturday last William J. Rogers, a local school principal, discovered that the body of his father had been stolen from the Presbyterian burying ground on Park avenue and Graham avenue. Mr. Rogers died in July last. Medical students are supposed to have been the robbers.

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscult is made from the entire wheat berry. Lat them and be free of many cares that have their origin in clogged organs. All grooten. Adv.

THE FALSE REPORT ABOUT NANSEN. WAR IN THE PRESBYTERY.

IT SPLITS AS TO THE PROFINCE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Trouble Caused by the Assembly's Ruling as to the Licensing of Candidates for the Ministry Who Graduate from Seminaries that Are Under Its Ban,

The war which before now has torn the New York Presbytery, and which has usually raged about Union Theological Seminary, is on again. This time the Presbytery is in conflict with the General Assembly on the ques tion of the licensing of candidates for the min istry, the local body claiming the right to be sole judge in this matter. The trouble has been brewing for some time. Last year Presbytery asked the General Assembly for advice and direction in the matter of receiving candidates for the ministry. In its reply the General Assembly said:

We recommend that, in accordance with the provisions of the form of government previously cited, the Presbytery of New York be instructed and enjoined not to receive under its care for licensure students who are pursuing, or purpose to pur sue, their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teaching the General Assembly disa vows responsibility.

At the monthly meeting of the Presbytery a week ago yesterday, the report of the Commit tee on the Minutes of the General Assembly, which was presented, read:

Your committee reports that having examined the minutes of the Assembly, we find the only sub-ject requiring the special attention of the Presby-tery to be that presented in the answer of the A sembly to the overture from this Presbytery for instruction relative to its duty toward students applying to be taken under its care who are pur suing, or purpose to pursue, their studies in the ical seminaries regarding whose teaching the Gen

applying to be taken under the care who are pursuing, or purpose to pursue, their studies in theological seminaries regarding whose teaching the General Assembly disayows responsibility.

In its answer the General Assembly gives this Presbytery certain instructions for which all deconsideration should be given by us as loyal presbyters. But the Assembly further proceeds to real join, this Presbytery as to its action with reference to the licensure of these statemts. In thus attempting to authoritatively control the Presbytery in this matter, it seems to us that the General Assembly exceeds its constitutional powers and infinges upon the inherent rights of the Presbytery which are specifically reserved to it by our constitution, as to the exercise of its functions in the reception and licensure of candillates.

The presentation of this report, so flatly denying the authority of the General Assembly to regulate the Presbytery, and concluding the authority of the General Assembly to speak on one side or the other, but discussion was staved off and the presbyters were told to go home and study the question for a week. They did so, and yesterday they cathered at the adjourned meeting armed with digests of the Church government, follow on Presbyterian history, and carefully written speeches of their own. Few of them got a chance to speak, for although the session insted from half past 2 to o'clock, nearly all the time was taken up by a few speakers.

The mostling was held in the First Presbyterian history, who seem held in the new Presbyterian building at Fifth avenue and Fighteenth street, but the acoustic qualities of the assembly room in this building were so poor that it was decided to return to the former place of meeting. Asson as the Presbytery has treashly and the articles of government of the Church is the committee on the minutes of the teneral Assembly. The condition of the committee of the minutes of the church assembly. The speaked of the discussion of the report of the committee of the church shistory f

ries had created the General Assembly. They had given it a constitution and set it above them as the recognized and universal authority.

It was no time now to question the wisdom of this action. The only thing to be done was for the Prebytery to submit to the clearly established authority of the Assembly, and not to undertake any revolutionary action. The resolutions he believed to be a cover under which certain institutions, more or less under the ban of the General Assembly, might take advantage of that body and be enabled in spite of it to spread their heretical teachings within the confines that should be kept sacred to orthodox Presbyterlanism.

Mr. Sution made several references that were taken by most of his audience as referring very pointedly to Union Theological Seminary, and at his remark about the evident intention of certain institutions to take advantage of the General Assembly. Thomas M. Hastings, Iresident of the faculty of Union, arose. "Dr. Sutton is most unfair to Union Theological Seminary," said he, "if he means to imply that we are trying to take advantage of the General Assembly, or are interested in the c resolutions in any way except as individual Presbyterlans."

Dr. Sutton explained that he had spoken generally and proceeded with his speech. After it had dragged on for over an hour, and he had quoted from the Books of Moses, the Constitution of the United States, and the records of the last General Assembly, a member in the rear of the hall got up. "Mr. Moderator," be said, "I have listened for three hours to the speeches on both sides of this question, and so far absolutely be light has been thrown on the point at lessue. Anyway, there's no use in Taking about it forever. Everybody has his mind made up and knows how he is going to vote. Let's proceed to a vote."

The last of the Moderator.

"You must confine yourself to the question," said the Moderator.

"I did confine myself to the question," replied Dr. Sutton testily. "This matter touches the very vitals of the Church and everyt

The many members whose packets were

RUN DOWN BY CABLE CARS. A Child Injured in Lexington Avenue and

Two Adults in Third Avenue. Edward Winters, it years old, of 56 East 104th street, while playing at 104th street and Lexington avenue yesterday afternoon was struck by a south bound car and knocker

down.

No arrests were made, as the car got away before a policeman was summoned. The boy's head and face were cut. Dr Rush of 1.718 Lexington avenue dressed his wounds and took him home.

Mary Mulligan, 25 years old, of 313 East 185th street, while crossing Third avenue at Lighty fourth street yesterday afternoon was run down by a cable car. She sustained a scalp wound and was removed to the Fresbyterian Hemital. alp wound and was removed to the Freshy-erian Hespital. Jacob Reinhardt, 53 years old, of 168 East 193th street, was run down by a cable car a 193th street and Third avenue last night. Hi right leg was broken. He was sent to Harlen Hospital.

Indiana Sainted All the Way to the Navy Yand.

The big battle ship Indiana, which arrived or Sunday from Newport News and anchored in the upper bay, steamed up to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. She was greeted by all the harbor pilots with steam whistles, and on her arrival at the yard her commander and Commodore Sicard exchanged thunderous salutes.

A Courtet Choir for theiCrow Hill Prison Charities Commissioner Burtis is engaged in the organization of a choir at the Kings County Pententiary, to be composed exclusively of

Try Arethusa Spring Water, the best in the world, at company's office, Fifth av. and alld st. Adu.

The People Where the Rumor Originates Have Heard No News of Him.

LONDON, April 20. The Dully Graphic will to-morrow publish a despatch from Christiania saying that the Governor of Yakutak reports officially that the inhabitants of Ust-Yansk have not heard anything about Dr. Nansen. the Arctic explorer, who was recently reported to be returning after having discovered the North Pole. The Governor adds that the ivory seekers on the New Sibarian Islands did not see any ship between May and November of

last year. The above despatch seems effectually to dis pose of the report that Dr. Nansen is returning to civilization. The rumor of Dr. Nansen's return came from Ust-Yansk, near the coast of the Arctic Ocean, east of the Lena Delta and the trading post nearest to the New Sibe

rian Islands. An official was despatched from Yakutek to Ust-Yansk to inquire into the truth of the report, which was circulated by a Siberian trader named Konchnareff, an agent for Dr. Nansen Konchnareff informed the Prefect of Kolymsk that he had received information that Dr. Nansen had reached the North Pole, where he had found land, and was on his way back, but no details could be had. Hence the Russian Government sent a man to make inquiries, and the official report from the Governor of Yakutsk, in which province Ust-Yansk is situated, undoubtedly contains the result of this Government agent's investigations.

SNEAK THIEVES AT VASSAR.

Some of the Girl Students Said to Have Lost Most of Their Wardrobes. POUGHKEEPSIE, April 20.-Vassar College 1 suffering from the depredations of sneak thieves, who enter the rooms of the students when these are unoccupied and take dresses, money, and jewelry. Some of the students have

lost about all their best clothes at one swoop. The college girls have been much stirred by the thefts, and they threaten to institute an investigation of their own, if the college officials do not move speedily. The unpleasant feature of the affair is the common report that there is a kleptomaniae in the institution. Suspicion does not rest on the servants or chambermaids. In the thirty years since the founding of the college no servant has been found guilty of stealing, while petty pilfering has gone on con-

BICYCLES ARE BAGGAGE.

Gov. Morton Signs the Armstrong Bill and

ALBANY, April 20.- The Armstrong Bicycle Baggage bill was signed by the Governorshortly after 5:30 o'clock. The time would have ex-

pired on the bill at midnight. Chamber shortly after the Governor signed the bill, and the pen which was used to sign the bill was given to Mr. Potter at his request.

SHOT BY A BOY.

Why Conductor Casey Did Not Smash His Comrade's Jaw.

"If you do that again I'll smash you in the aw." said Conductor Michael Casey of the Consolidated Traction Company as he stood in front of the car sheds on Springfield avenue, Newark, yesterday morning. At the same moment he clapped his hand to his leg and turned upon a fellow conductor who stood at his side. Then something small and hard dropped down One leg of his trousers and fell upon the side-walk. He picked it up, found that it was a little German builet, and apologized to his comrade. It was a ball from a Flobert rifle, and the police learned that an unknown boy had been seen in the neighborhood with a rifle, and that he ran away after firing it at the men in front of the stable. The builet did not penetrate Classe's diesh.

A NEGRO BOY LYNCHED.

Caught with His Victim, Whom He Had

Bound and Carried from Home. NARREN, Ark., April 20.-Jeff Gardner, a negro about 21 years of age, went to the home of Joseph Burrows, a few miles north of this town, on Saturday, and found nobody there ex-He fastened the eldest girl with a rope and then carried her to the Saline with a rope and then carried her to the Saline bottoms, where she was kept for several hours. It was late in the afternoon before the two were found. When the negro was ordered to surrender he attempted to run and was shot in the leg. Though wounded he made his escaps into a sage field near by, and it was some time before he was found. On being captured he did not deny anything, and only wanted to know what was to be done with him. He was lynched on Saturday night. The girl is in a critical condition.

SHOT IN THE EYE WITH AN AIRGUN.

Mary Morrisey Was Looking Out of a Window When, Perhaps, Partly Blinded. Mary A. Morrisey, a servant employed by Michael T. Carney of 341 East Fifteenth street while looking out of a rear window yesterday, was shot in the eye with an airgun by Beppie Lutz, an 18-year old lad living in the next house. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the doctors said she might lose the sight

where the ductors of the eye of the eye.

After firing the shot Lutz ran away, and he had not been caught at last accounts. His parents fear that he may have drowned himself from fear of the consequences of his act. The airgun, which belonged to Alfred Maynard, a messenger in the Stock Exchange, living at 530 East Fifteenth street, was confiscated by the

HAWKINS'S ZOUAYES REUNION. Only Forty-three Men of the Old Regiment

at Last Night's Dinner. The veterans of Hawkins's Zouaves held their thirty-fifth yearly reunion last night at the Hotel Brunswick. Forty-three men answered to the roll call, and while Bugler Flockton played a march and a salute of twenty-one guos was fired from miniature cannons on the tables they marched to their seats.
At the speaker's table was a miniature representation of the regiment's memorial to its members who fell at Antietsm.
The menument will be unveiled at the battle-field on sept. 17, the anniversary of the fight.
The banquet was presided over by excluding J. C. Julius Langbein. He was a drummer boy during the war.

WITNESS'S FACE IS PUBLIC. Justice Stover Says He Can't Prevent an

Artist from Sketching in Court. While Theodore Weed, a brother of Sarah H. Weed, who is suing Phinoas O. Davidson to set aside two mortgages, was on the witness stand before Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yes-terday, he notified his counsel that an artist was taking a sketch of him contrary to his was taking a sketch or him contrary to his wishes. The lawver told him that his offly remedy in that case was to speak to the Court about it. He explained the matter to the Court, while the artist kept on sketching. The Judge finally informed Weed that he could not prevent the artist from making the sketch.

Judge Mckay Advocates Repudiation TOPEKA, Kan., April 20. If the people of estern Kansas accept the advice of Populist Judge Mckay of the Harper County District Court wholesale repudiation of bonded indebt-edness will follow. In a published statement by says: "The way to get rai of these boom bonds is to quit paying the taxes. Our taxes go into the treasury and then to pay the bonds. If lands and lots are not ordered sold the titles will remain as they are now. Then when the debta against the counties and municipalities are out-

lawed we can begin paying taxes again." Last Night's Theatre Parties. William K. Vanderb It and Edwin Gould gave

theatre party at Koster & Blal's last night. The party, which was a large one, occupied two boxes in the front row.

Austin Corbin gave a theatre party at the Broadway Theatre.

GEN. WEYLER'S TROCHA

THE STRONGEST LINE YET STRETCH-

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ED ACROSS CUBA. All the Available Spanish Troops Are on the Line-Gomen Says Me Is Content,

for It Keeps the Enemy Away from the East-Macco Will Stay in Plant del Ric. HAVANA, April 20,-Gen. Weyler has suc-

ceeded in accomplishing what Martinez Campos attempted in vain. He has built a trucha across the taland and kept it intact for two weeks, That the present trocha is formidable even the insurgents admit, but they profess that it

alarms them not at all. When Maceo passed through Havana province to the west, and Weyler stationed 10,000 men along the twenty-one miles from Mariel on the north coast to Majana on the south, he cabled to Madrid announcing that the second in command of the insurgent forces

was penned up in the western province.

After staking his reputation on the absolute impossibility of Maceo's crossing, he found that detached parties of from 100 to 200 insurgents were getting through the line at will.

He then brought all the troops from other parts of the island that could be spared, leaving the eastern and middle prov-inces with forces barely sufficient for garrison duty, and practically suspending active operations in all but the western province. The concentration raised the force on the trocha to 28,000, and gave 5,000 more for use in flying columns, acting in con function with those on the line. The troops were set at work erecting forts, digging trenches

and building barricades. The work has been pushed night and day, and the best trocha Spain has ever built in Cube now confronts Maceo. Through the billy country south from Marie

redoubts have been built for artillery upon every eminence. Between Guanajuay and Artemisia, along the middle part of the line, forts and block

houses, with earthworks between, have been constructed. From Majana to the south coast, through marsby land, is a broad ditch, backed by stockade, with block houses at intervals.

Gen. Arolus, who is in command of the troops on the line, says the insurgents cannot cross without tremendous losses. The troops are under arms night and day, but

though they have waited two weeks Maceo has not attacked the line. This fact has raised a question as to the value of the line from a military standpoint. To maintain its strength at all points leaves only a few thousand men who can be used in aggres-

sive operations. Macco's own forces, with those of Banders and Delgado, number about 15,000 men. They have been in the hills around Lechuza, fifteen miles west of the trochs, for two weeks.

They have plenty of provisions and have the

whole province of Pipar del Rio at their backs. They have some ammunition, how much is not They nearly wiped out of existence the column

commanded by Lieut.-Col. Debos, who attempted to drive them out of the hills, and was himself driven to the shores of Cabanas Bay. A second combination of flying columns has failed to dislodge the insurgents.

Meanwhile, the main body of Spanish troops

Meanwhile, the main body of Spanish troops holds the trocha. Maximo Gomez has accepted the situation and has directed Maceo to remain in Pinar del Rio province. Several large insurgent columns have been ordered into Havana province from east. One of these columns, numbering 6,000 men from Santiago province, has arrived, and is now near Quivican, twenty miles south of this city. and is now near Quivican, twenty miles south
of this city.
Rumor has it that José Maceo, brother of Antonio, is in command, but this is not positively
known.
It is said that he has been relieved of com-

thown.

It is said that he has been relieved of command in the castern districts, and Gen. Garcia, who arrived on the Bermuda, has been named who arrived on the Bermuda, has been named as his successor.

In Santa Clara, Serafla Sanchez, having proved nimself incapable of handling a large force of men, has been relegated to second position. Roloff taking command in the province. Gomez himself assumes command in Camaguey, with Hodriguez second, and Antonio Maceo is in command in Pinar del Rio. An official decree making these changes has been issued.

Gomez says he is satisfied to have Maceo remain in the western province, as it keeps

remain in the western province, as it keeps 25,000 Spaniards stationed on the line and prevents them from interfering with operations in other parts of the island.

Genez is said to be willing to have the Spanish troops hold the line until the rainy season sets in, by which time they will find it a very

ish traops hold the line until the rainy season sets in, by which time they will find it a very unhealthy spot.

Reports are already being received of Spanish soldiers succumbing to the heat, and between the wounded and the sick there are fully 15,000 now in hospitals on the island.

The stories about fromez being at death's door himself are exaggerations. He is still in command and apparently able to keep up yet, though his age and the rough campaign through which he has passed have told upon him.

Collazo, who landed in Matanzas province three weeks ago and lost a portion of his expedition, is now in Havana province.

The number of insurgents now between th's city and the trocha has aroused some alarm here, and tien. Weyler has been compelled to move troops from Artenisia on the line to Rincon, just back of Havana.

Should Maceo decide to cross the trocha there are 10,000 insurgents on this side who could render valuable assistance.

The trocha is built to repel attack from the west, and were simultaneous assaults made upon it from both sides, its military value might prove to be nii.

He has won to important battle during his two months' stay, and he has failed to clear liavana and Pinar del Rio of insurgents as he set out to do; but he has stopped their movement cast and west through the narrowest part of the island. He has kent his word in that, and uncomposite to Spain, which was pending a fortnight ago.

Report that the Guyandotte Was Struck by

A report reached Sandy Hook last night that the Old Dominion steamship Guyandotte, which sailed yesterday from New York for Norfolk and Newport News, had been struck by a shell fired from the proving grounds while on her tree from the proving grounds while on her way out.

tapt. Heath, the commanding officer of the proving grounds, said the report was unfounded. The range on which the firing was done was observed from three or four different points, and no shot was fired when it was possible that a vessel would be in danger. No shot came within a mile of the Givandotte, he said.

The truyandotte stopped off the Highlands for a few minutes, but for what reason is unknown.

Alonzo Roosevelt Thompson of 23 Clinton street, Brooklyn, was stricken with apoplery while he sat at his desk in the Tones building yesterday afternoon just before 6 o'clock, and yesterday atternoon just before a o'clock, and he died at 7 o'clock without having regained consciousness. The office where he died is that of his brother. I. Watter Thompson, an advertising aspert. Mr. A. R. Thompson was the general manager of the business, and had been connected with it for more than twenty years. He was 67 years old, and leaves two grown-up children, a sun and a daughter.

Met by News of the Beath of His Wife and Daughter.

Capt. Theodore Fristad of the little Norsegian fruit steamer Sama, which arrived here vester lay from Fort Limon, received a despatch at the routine, telling him of the death of his young wife and two days—shi daughter in Brook-ish. He immediately put his flags at haif

The War Ship Detroit's Fast Time,

NAN PRANCISCO, April 20. According to the officers of the steamship Gaelle, which arrived from the timent yesterday, American was ships on the time station are attracting most favornie notice. The fiction free city established a
new record between Nagasaki and Stanghal,
cuvering the distinct in twenty-six hours, a
spect of function kinds an hour, thus beating
the Caustian steamer Empress of India's time
by thirty minutes.